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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON THE USSR MEAT AND DAIRY INDUSTRY,
AS OF FOURTH QUARTER 1951

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Karelo-Finnish SSR

Since 1 January 1949, cattle on kolkhozes have increased 1.6 times, sheep -2.1 times, hogs -2.7 times, fowl -2.3 times, and horses -1.4 times.(1)

Estonian SSR

During the first 11 months of 1951 livestock on kolkhozes of the republic increased as follows: cattle 22.2 percent, hogs almost 100 percent, sheep 23.8 percent, and fowl 44 percent.(2)

Latvian SSR

By 1955, the republic is to produce annually 40,000 metric tons of animal fats and 50,000 metric tons of pork.(3)

Lithuanian SSR

Thus far in 1951, kolkhozes of the republic have increased livestock herds as follows: cattle 47 percent, hogs 27 percent, and sheep 42 percent.(4)

Belorussian SSR

Butter- and cheese-processing enterprises of the republic have completed the 1951 plan ahead of time. During the first 10 months of 1951, as compared

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to the corresponding period of 1950, 1,265 metric tons more butter were produced, 402 metric tons more cheese, 6,490 metric tons more whole milk, 613 metric tons more ice cream. In the republic 45 butter and cheese-processing plants are releasing only prime quality production.(5)

New mechanized meat and dairy enterprises are being built in several cities of the republic. The Khoynikskiy and Kopyl'skiy cheese-processing plants have already gone into operation, as has the Klimovichskiy Fats and Oils Plant. The Kostyukovichskiy Butter Plant is on the point of beginning operations.(6)

Ukrainian SSR

Two large refrigeration lockers are being put into operation in the Vinnitsa Meat Combine. This completes reconstruction of the refrigeration establishment of one of the largest meat combines in the Ukrainian SSR. Modern two-stage condensation compressors have been installed. Foam glass, which is heat- and moisture-resistant, is used as insulating material. This year, artificial refrigeration enterprises have been constructed in Stanislav, Kovel, Uman', and other cities of the Ukraine. The butter-making industry has been equipped with 15 powerful bases, which make possible prolonged storage of dairy products.(7)

Georgian SSR

As of 21 December the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Georgian SSR has fulfilled the 1951 gross-production plan 100.2 percent. Production increased 12.5 percent over 1950. Production of meat, sausage, medicinal preparations, cheese, whole milk products, etc., increased considerably in comparison with 1950.(8)

The raising of fine-wooled and semifine-wooled sheep is desirable because of the greater quantity of wool obtained. From one kilogram of fine wool 3 meters of high-quality wool cloth can be obtained, where as from one kilogram of coarse wool about one meter of coarse cloth is obtained. From one fine-wooled sheep 4 to 4.5 times more wool is obtained than from one coarse-wooled sheep. From each fine-wooled sheep 6 to 7 kilograms and more of high-quality wool can be obtained yearly; from a semifine-wooled sheep, 4.5 to 5.5 kilograms of semifine wool. Fine-wooled sheep are very demanding as regards fodder, pasture and shelter. The sheep fodder greatly influences the quality of the wool; inadequate feeding can cause a thinning of the fiber. Industry considers such wool defective and sometimes completely rejects it. In the 1951 fall mating season Georgian kolkhozes must artificially inseminate not less than a half million ewes.(9)

Armenian SSR

During the first 10 months of 1951, livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased as follows: horses 9.1 percent, cattle 3.9 percent, sheep 7.4 percent, hogs 15 percent, and fowl 37.3 percent.(10)

Azerbaijdzhan SSR

The Council of Ministers and TsK KP(b) of Azerbaydzhan SSR have reviewed the status of the plan for development of livestock in the republic as of 1 October 1951, and consider the work of the Ministries of Agriculture, State Farms, Cotton Growing, and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR to be completely unsatisfactory.(11)

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Enterprises of the republic meat and dairy industry have announced pre-term fulfillment of the 1951 plan. Several million rubles worth of meat and dairy products were produced above plan. The Baku City Dairy, the Baku Meat Combine, and the Kirvabad Meat Combine considerably exceeded the 1951 plan.(12)

RSFSR

In 1950, sovkhoses of the Main Administration of Livestock-Raising Sovkhoses of the Moscow Rayon delivered seven times as much meat to the state as in 1946.(13) During the last 3 years livestock on kolkhozes of Omsk Oblast has increased as follows: cattle 56.5 percent, sheep 87.4 percent, hogs 4 times, and fowl 25 times.(14)

During the first 9 months of 1951, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Leningrad Oblast delivered to the state the following supplies for the population of Leningrad: 45 percent more potatoes in the same period of 1950, 30,729 liters more milk, 26,900 quintals more meat, and 5.1 million more eggs.(14)

A new breed of fine-wool Grozny sheep has been developed. The Grozny sheep has strong, thick wool. This sheep is suited to breeding in regions with sandy and chestnut soil pasture land. In the herd of the Chervlenyye Buruny Sovkhoz there are nearly 20,000 sheep of the new breed. In 1950, the wool clip of the sovkhos herd averaged 7.5 kilograms per sheep.(15)

Kazakh SSR

Livestock herds in the republic increased (number of head, all types of livestock) 32.9 percent during the period 1 January 1949 - 1 November 1951, but fodder procurement increased only 5.9 percent during the same period.(16) By the end of 1955, the number of sheep in the republic is to more than double, and the average wool clip per fine-wool sheep is to reach 4.5 kilograms, per semifine-wool sheep 4 kilograms, and per semicoarse-wool sheep 3.5 kilograms. In 1952, the average wool clip per fine-wool sheep is to reach 4.1 kilograms, and per semifine-wool sheep 3.7 kilograms (17)

From one hectare of sugar beets, if the yield is 500 quintals per hectare, 20 metric tons of acid press may be obtained, and 20 to 25 metric tons of green fodder. The food value of 10 kilograms of acid press is equivalent to one feeding consisting of 60 grams of digestible albumin, and 80 grams of digestible protein. Also equivalent to one feeding are 5 kilograms of sugar beet leaves consisting of 85 grams of digestible albumin and 110 grams of digestible protein. Three cows will be provided with all the dry fodder they need during the course of the entire barn period by one hectare of sugar beets.(18)

Reconstruction of the Ubinskiy Plant, which is the largest cheese-processing plant in eastern Kazakhstan, has been completed. All production processes in this plant have been mechanized. Production processes in three animal fats plants in Zyryanovskiy Rayon have also been mechanized; one of these, the Sredigornenskiy Plant, has been completely electrified. A total of seven animal fats in East Kazakhstan Oblast have been completely mechanized.(19)

In Leninskiy Rayon of Karaganda Oblast, Kazakh SSR, a meat combine will be constructed at an estimated cost of 40 million rubles. The combine will process up to 200 metric tons of meat and more than 35 metric tons of various sausages a day. At the end of 1951 work will begin on the Karaganda Dairy, which will supply mining enterprise dining rooms and stores with kefir, fermented liquor made from goat's milk, cheese curds, ice cream, and other dairy products. A canning plant and a beer plant will also be constructed in Karaganda.(20)

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Uzbek SSR

By 1955 the average wool clip per coarse-wool sheep will be increased to 2.4 kilograms in kolkhozes of the republic.(21)

Tadzhik SSR

Sheep and goat raising is the most important branch of animal husbandry in Tadzhik SSR. Goat herds on kolkhozes constitute 33 percent of the total livestock population of the republic. During the last 5 years, the number of goats on kolkhozes of the republic has increased 91 percent.(22)

Kirgiz SSR

Since 1 January 1949 the number of collectivized livestock in kolkhozes of Tyan'-Shan' Oblast has increased as follows: sheep and goats 62.2 percent, cattle 47 percent, horses 49 percent, and fowl 224 percent.(23)

In 1952, kolkhozes of the republic are to obtain the following average wool clips: fine-wool sheep 4.1 kilograms, semifine-wool sheep 3.7 kilograms, semicoarse-wool sheep 3.2 kilograms, and coarse-wool sheep 2.3 kilograms.(24)

The largest butter- and cheese-processing plant in the republic has been constructed in the mountain pasture land within the natural boundaries of the Santash. All processes connected with the production of butter and cheese are fully mechanized. The plant has its own water supply, refrigerators, and electric power plant, and produces its own packaging materials.(25)

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